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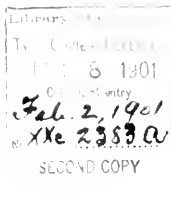
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THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE



PRESS OF W. F. ROBERTS
WASHINGTON
MCM I



AS the present Inaugural celebrates the beginning of a second century of Presidential terms of office, it was thought appropriate to have the Souvenir, at this time, contain a brief description of the ceremonies of the past one hundred years. These have been edited from material to be found in the Library of Congress. The portraits are reproductions of steel plate engravings from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

Virginia

1732-1799



It was resolved" by Congress convened at New York in Old Federal Hall, April 29, 1789, "to attend the installation of the President of the United States at twelve o'clock to-morrow in the Senate Room, and afterward to attend him to Divine Service at St. Paul's Church." Accordingly, General Washington, seated in a carriage with Colonel Humphreys, his aide-de-camp, and Tobias Lear, his private secretary, was escorted from Governor Clinton's residence to Congress Hall with military and civic honors. "To the end that the oath of office may be administered in the most public manner," Vice-President Adams, sworn in on April 20th, conducted General Washington to "the outer gallery" after being formally received by both Houses of Congress. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston then administered the oath of office, after which President Washington returned to the Senate Chamber and delivered his inaugural address. Shortly afterward the whole assembly attended him to St. Paul's Church where prayers were read by Bishop Samuel Provost.

The day was given up to rejoicings, and at night there was a brilliant display of fire-works.

General Webb, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Fish, Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Bleecker and Mr. Livingston served as assistants to the Senate and House Committees on the Inaugural Ceremonies.

SECOND TERM

On March 4, 1793, in response to summons, Congress assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., where President Washington was sworn into office by Judge William Cushing of the Supreme Court, after which the President retired, "as he had come without pomp or ceremony."



JOHN ADAMS

Massachusetts

1735-1825



ACCORDING to a notice received from President-elect Adams, both Houses of Congress met in the House of Representatives, Congress Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 4, 1797, at twelve o'clock to witness his inauguration. This event was especially interesting since the assembly for the first time welcomed into private life their honored Ex-President, and witnessed the elevation of his successor. Mr. Adams occupied the Speaker's chair; Vice-President Jefferson, General Washington and Secretary of the Senate were seated on his right; the Speaker and Clerk of the House on his left, and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and the Associate Judges at a table in the center. There were present also the foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, the Heads of the Departments, and General Wilkinson, the Commander-in-Chief. The ladies added to the dignity of the scene, occupying seats on the floor of the House. At the appointed time Mr. Adams arose and read his inaugural address, after which he was sworn in by the Chief Justice.

Upon retiring he was followed by Vice-President Jefferson, as arranged by the Ex-President, and escorted to his home.

In the evening all was festivity and joy, particularly when the merchants of Philadelphia banqueted Ex-President Washington on his retirement from public life. "The remains of this festival were sent to the prisoners in the goal and to the sick in the hospital that the unfortunate and afflicted might also rejoice upon the occasion."



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Virginia

1743-1825



HE seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, shortly before the north wing of the Capitol was completed. On March 4, 1801, at twelve o'clock, in accordance with summons from the President-elect, Congress met to honor the first inauguration held in Washington. "The scene was the same as exhibited upon former occasions."

At twelve o'clock Thomas Jefferson attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many Members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. As he entered a salute was given by the artillery. On making his appearance in the Senate Chamber he was conducted to the presiding officer's chair. Vice-President Burr was seated on his right; Chief Justice John Marshall on his left. After the delivery of his inaugural address the Chief Justice administered the oath of office. Later he was escorted to his lodgings although the "President's Palace" was at his disposal. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was general illumination.

Ex-President Adams was conspicuous by his absence.

A study of the newspapers does not confirm the traditional account of the democratic manner in which Mr. Jefferson made his way to and from the Capitol.

SECOND TERM

On March 4, 1805, after delivering his inaugural address, President Jefferson was sworn in by Chief Justice John Marshall, Vice-President Clinton occupying a seat of honor. Afterwards he was waited upon by a large assemblage.

The employees of the Navy Yard marched to military music displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of their profession.



JAMES MADISON

Virginia

1751-1836



HE morning of March 4, 1809, was welcomed by salutes from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton.

The Senate convened at eleven o'clock in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, but Vice-President Clinton was not present to be qualified. Governor Milledge served as President pro tempore. The Senators were soon joined by President Jefferson, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the House, Foreign Ministers, and Heads of the Departments. A short time before twelve o'clock Mr. Madison left his house, "1518 H Street, Northwest," under military escort.

At the appointed time he entered the House of Representatives attended by the Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General and Mr. Coles, Secretary of President Jefferson, and was conducted to the elevated chair. He then delivered his address, after which Chief Justice John Marshall solemnly administered the oath of office. On leaving the Capitol President Madison passed between lines drawn up by militia of the District before entering his carriage, and was escorted home the same way he came.

In the evening there was a grand ball at Long's Hotel.

SECOND TERM.

On March 4, 1813, he took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the House of Representatives, Vice-President Gerry presiding. He was escorted to and from the Capitol by the cavalry of the District of Columbia.

"In the evening there was a splendid assembly at Davis Hotel."



JAMES MONROE

Virginia

1758-1831



HE ceremony and spectacle attendant upon the installation of President-elect Monroe on March 4, 1817, were simple and impressive. At eleven thirty a. m., in company with Vice-President-elect Tompkins, he left his residence escorted by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback. They reached the Congress Hall a little before twelve o'clock. At the same time President Madison arrived together with the Judges of the Supreme Court and entered the Senate Chamber where the Vice-President was inaugurated, after which they accompanied Mr. Monroe to an elevated portico. Here he delivered his address. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice John Marshall. It was announced by a single gun, followed by salutes of artillery. On his return home President and Mrs. Monroe received the visits of their friends.

The evening concluded with a ball at Davis Hotel.

SECOND TERM

Notwithstanding the inclement weather an immense crowd thronged the doors of the Capitol on March 5, 1821, when President Monroe was installed in the House of Representatives after the inauguration of Vice-President Tompkins. Chief Justice John Marshall stood on the left of the President while he delivered his address. As soon as the Chief Justice administered the oath of office, a salute of artillery was heard from Fort Warburton.

At the close of this impressive ceremony the Marine Band played the National Air of "Hail, Columbia" whilst the President received the congratulations of his fellow-citizens.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Massachusetts

1767-1848



It was eleven o'clock in the morning when the retiring President called at the residence of the President-elect "1333 F Street, Northwest," on the site occupied by the Adams Building. Mr. Adams was escorted to the Capitol by cavalry, several companies of militia and a cavalcade of citizens. He was seated in a carriage with the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General. Additional honor was paid him on entering the Capitol by the U. S. Marine Corps commanded by Col. Henderson. The Senate was in session, John C. Calhoun having been recently sworn into office as Vice-President. On adjournment they proceeded to the House of Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall. Mr. Adams after occupying the Speaker's chair, arose and read his inaugural address. At its conclusion Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath of office as prescribed by the Constitution. This was the signal for salutes of artillery from without. Among those who extended their hearty congratulations were Ex-President Adams, his father, and General Jackson, his political opponent.

On leaving the Capitol, President Adams passed in review the military companies, and returned to his residence with the same procession which accompanied him to the Capitol. Later he called upon the venerable Ex-President Monroe who still occupied the President's House.

In the evening the inaugural ball was held at Carusi's Hall.



ANDREW JACKSON

Tennessee

1767-1845



EBSTER in speaking of the attendance at the inauguration of Andrew Jackson on March 4, 1829, said "I never saw such a crowd here before. Persons have come five hundred miles to see the General."

There was no military escort. Survivors of the Revolution presented themselves at Gadsby's Hotel about eleven o'clock in the morning to do the honors. Soon afterwards he rode alone in an open carriage to the Capitol accompanied by his suite and supported by the Marshal of the District and Colonel Nathan Towson, followed by the "Immortals of Washington." John C. Calhoun had been installed as Vice-President. At half past eleven o'clock General Jackson made his appearance in the Senate attended by the Marshal of the District and the Committee of Arrangements. Half an hour later the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the eastern portico, where for the first time a President-elect delivered his inaugural address before the people. On concluding his speech, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice John Marshall. Amidst the din of artillery salutes, answered from the forts, the President retired in procession to the President's Mansion where were gathered an uproarious crowd.

At the inaugural ball a great crowd assembled.

President Adams was not in attendance at the installation services.

SECOND TERM

At twelve o'clock on March 4, 1833, President Jackson and Vice-President-elect Van Buren entered the Hall of Representatives and received the oath of office administered by Chief Justice John Marshall, after which they retired without any escort, receiving as they went the congratulations of a great multitude.



MARTIN VAN BUREN

New York

1782-1862



FOR the purpose of attending the installation services of Martin Van Buren, the retiring Chief Magistrate at noon of March 4, 1837, rode with his former Vice-President from the White House to the Capitol in the beautiful phaeton built of the wood of the frigate Constitution, presented by the Democracy of New York as an expression of its devotion to "Old Hickory." They were preceded by a splendid escort of cavalry and infantry. To the strains of martial music the procession moved along Pennsylvania Avenue. A great crowd had collected at the east front of the Capitol. It was with great difficulty that the "Hero of New Orleans" and the President-elect made their way through the throng. They were conducted to the Senate Chamber where Vice-President Johnson had been recently inaugurated, and after being formally received they led the way, accompanied by members of the Senate and Cabinet, and Diplomatic Corps, to the rostrum in front of the east portico of the Capitol. After the delivery of his inaugural address in the presence of twenty thousand spectators, and the administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, President Van Buren was escorted to his residence by Captain Mason's dragoons and Captains Blake's and Bronaugh's infantry. He permitted General Jackson to occupy the White House until his departure, a few days later, to the "Hermitage" in Tennessee. "Clay and Webster were present at the inauguration with open and cheerful countenance."

In the evening there was a grand ball at Carusi's Hall, now Kernan's Theater.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Ohio

1773-1841



HE campaign of 1840 was bitterly contested. It gave rise to the formation of political clubs. There was only needed the day of March 4, 1841, when General Harrison was to be installed, to further manifest the popular enthusiasm. As a result its program was the first one similar to that of recent inaugurations. Fully 75,000 people were present. The Whigs of Baltimore presented to the President-elect a coach for his use in the procession, but he preferred riding on horseback. General Harrison, at eleven o'clock, a. m., joined the procession on its way to the Capitol, as it passed Mayor Seaton's residence.

Among the many officials, military and political organizations in the parade were the soldiers who fought under General Harrison, and members of the Harrisburg Convention. The floats of "Log Cabins" were an interesting feature. After being received into the Senate chamber, where Vice-President Tyler was sworn in, President-elect Harrison was escorted to the rostrum in front of the east portico of the Capitol. Here General Harrison received the oath of office from Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Later in the afternoon a public reception was held in the White House. President Harrison attended three balls in the evening.

JOHN TYLER

Virginia

1790-1862

President Harrison died on April 4, 1841. Immediately a notification was sent to Vice-President Tyler at Williamsburg, Va., over the signatures of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet, in whose presence the oath of office as President was administered two days later in Washington. The oath of office taken was attested the same day by Chief Judge Cranch of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.



JAMES KNOX POLK

Tennessee

1795-1849



UNCLEMENT weather interfered somewhat with the celebration of the inauguration of President-elect Polk on March 4, 1845. Every quarter of the Union was represented, and all parties joined in the appropriate observance of the day. At ten o'clock in the morning the procession was formed in front of Coleman's Hotel, now the National, under the direction of Chief Marshal McCalla. It comprised several military organizations, notably the Independent Blues of Baltimore; Veterans of the Revolution; Clergy of the District; members of President Tyler's Cabinet; Judges of the Supreme Court; Diplomatic Corps; members of the Twenty-sixth Congress; Empire Club of New York; members of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and professors and students of Georgetown College. President Tyler and President-elect Polk rode together in an open carriage which was flanked by the Fairfax Cavalry. An hour later the parade moved along Pennsylvania Avenue towards the Capitol. About the same time the Senate had convened for the purpose of installing Vice-President-elect Dallas. Shortly after these ceremonies were ended President Tyler and President-elect Polk entered the Senate chamber. In company with Ex-President J. Q. Adams they were escorted to the eastern portico of the Capitol where the President-elect delivered his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

The usual public reception was held at the White House on the arrival of President Polk from the Capitol.

Inaugural balls were held in the evening at the National Theater, Carusi's Saloon and Washington Assembly Rooms.



ZACHARY TAYLOR

Louisiana

1784-1850



THE inauguration of General Zachary Taylor took place March 5, 1849, at nine o'clock a. m. One hundred Marshals of the parade paid their respect to the President-elect at Willard's Hotel. The military escort comprised companies from Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Laurel. The "Baltimore Defenders," who took part in the defense of that city in 1814, honored the "Hero of the Mexican War" with their presence. The President-elect rode in a carriage drawn by four grey horses. With him were seated Ex-Speaker Winthrop of the House and the Mayor of Washington. The procession moved at half past eleven o'clock. President Polk entered the General's carriage and occupied a seat to his right when the parade halted in front of Irving's Hotel, northeast corner of Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where the retiring President was sojourning. At half past twelve o'clock the President and President-elect arrived at the east front of the Capitol and were escorted to the Senate Chamber, Vice-President Fillmore having been installed by Senator Atchison of Missouri. Later a second procession was formed to the eastern portico of the Capitol where General Taylor delivered his inaugural address in the presence of 20,000 people. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney administered the oath of office, after which the President was escorted to the White House. In the evening military and civil balls were held at Carusi's, Jackson Hall and City Hall Saloon, which were attended by the President.

MILLARD FILLMORE

New York

1800-1874

President Taylor died on July 9, 1850, and in accordance with summons from Vice-President Fillmore both Houses of Congress assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock on the day following when the oath of office as President was administered to Mr. Fillmore by Chief Judge William Cranch of the Circuit Court.



FRANKLIN PIERCE

New Hampshire

1804-1869



THE morning of March 4, 1853, when President-elect Pierce was inaugurated, was spent by the various military and political organizations in marching through the different sections of the City, headed by their favorite bands. At noon the procession moved along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, halting in front of Williard's Hotel to receive General Pierce who was seated with President Fillmore in a barouche presented by his Boston friends. There were in line the Marshals, Judiciary, Clergy, twenty-two Military Companies, Marines, Governmental and State Officials, Foreign Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, Visiting Civic and Political Organizations. At one o'clock p. m. the parade arrived at the Capitol. After being escorted to the Senate, President Fillmore and General Pierce were conducted to a platform in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol where the President-elect delivered his inaugural address without manuscript. At its close Chief Justice Roger B. Taney administered the oath of office.

Later a public reception was held in the White House. Vice-President-elect King was absent on account of illness. It was hoped that a winter residence in Cuba might improve his health. "As near as could be calculated he was taking the oath of office at a plantation on the hills above Mantanza at the same time that President-elect Pierce was being presented to the United States Senate, in the Senate Chamber at Washington. United States Consul Rodney at the Cuban port, performed the office of administering the oath to the Vice-President-elect." Mr. King did not live to enjoy the honor of the Vice-Presidency.



JAMES BUCHANAN

Pennsylvania

1791-1868



RESIDENT-elect Buchanan was inaugurated March 4, 1857. The enthusiasm created by the military and civic organizations in their marching and counter-marching was never equalled on former occasions. Large delegations poured in from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The attendance was double that at the inauguration of Pierce. Major General Quitman as Marshal-in-Chief headed the parade formed at noon. The procession comprised the usual civic and military organizations. President Pierce and President-elect Buchanan were seated in an open carriage with Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania and Senator Foot of Vermont. On arriving at the Capitol the presidential party was escorted to the Senate chamber where was witnessed the installation of Vice-President-elect Breckenridge, Senator Bright administering the oath of office. A few minutes later the same party was conducted to the platform in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol where 40,000 people were gathered to witness the solemn ceremonies.

After the delivery of President-elect Buchanan's inaugural address, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney administered the oath of office. Under military escort President Buchanan made his way to the White House.

A notable feature of the evening was the inaugural ball which likewise surpassed any previous effort. A large hall was constructed for the occasion on Judiciary Square. Supper was served at mid-night. President Buchanan and Ex-President Pierce joined in the festivity.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Illinois

1809-1865



FEBRUARY 11, 1861, President-elect Lincoln left Springfield, Ill., for Washington, to be inaugurated on March 4th. His parting words to his fellow-townsmen expressed the critical situation of the times: "I leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington." Mr. Lincoln arrived on February 23d.

The program for the procession was arranged by Generals Scott, Sumner and Stone. President Buchanan, Senators Baker and Pierce were seated in the same carriage with the President-elect. The presidential party with its body guard of cavalry, infantry and riflemen formed the head of the parade which moved about 12.30 p. m. At 1.15 p. m. the President-elect entered the Senate. The swearing-in of Vice-president Hamlin was soon performed, after which Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the east portico. After the delivery of his inaugural address, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney administered the oath of office in presence of 30,000 people.

Inaugural ball was given in the evening in a building temporarily erected on Judiciary Square.

SECOND TERM

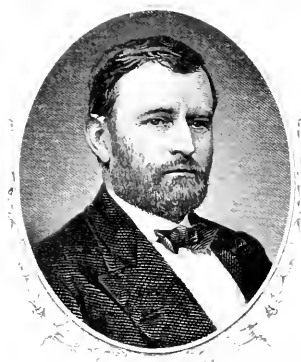
The inauguration took place March, 4, 1865. Vice-President-elect Johnson was installed on the arrival of President Lincoln in the Senate Chamber. Later being escorted to the eastern portico of the Capitol the President delivered a short inaugural address. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase administered the oath of office. An inaugural ball was given on evening of March 6th in the Model Room of Patent Office.

ANDREW JOHNSON

Tennessee

1808-1875

Vice-President Johnson was informed by the members of the Cabinet of President Lincoln's death on April 15, 1865. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office to the Vice-President at Kirkwood Hotel at eleven o'clock on the same day, in the presence of the Cabinet officers and several senators.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

Illinois

1822-1885



HE morning of March 4, 1869, on which day General Grant was inaugurated President, did not promise propitious weather for its celebration. The popularity of the President-elect, as well as the confidence in his ability to solve the difficult state questions, brought to Washington a greater number of people than ever assembled at previous inaugurations. The procession comprised eight divisions, military and civic organizations, under the direction of Chief Marshal Webb. At 10.50 a. m., General Grant rode in an open carriage with General Rawlings from his headquarters, corner Seventeenth and F streets, followed in carriages by members of his late staff, and Vice-President-elect Colfax. Later they joined the procession on Pennsylvania avenue, and at 11 o'clock a movement was made in direction of the Capitol. Precisely at 12 o'clock General Grant accompanied by Senator Cragin entered the Senate chamber, and shortly afterwards was escorted to the east portico of the Capitol. After the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General Grant delivered his inaugural address.

The inaugural ball was held in the north wing of the Treasury building.

SECOND TERM

The inauguration took place on March 4, 1873. The same enthusiasm was manifested as on previous occasion. General Grant was seated in a carriage with Senators Sprague, Logan and Bayard. During the ceremonies the President occupied the chair used at the first installation of President Washington. Vice-President Wilson had been installed. The oath of office was again administered by Chief Justice Chase, after which the inaugural address was delivered by President Grant.

The inaugural ball was held at night in a hall constructed for the occasion at an expense of \$40,000 in Judiciary Square.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

Ohio

1822-1893



RESIDENT-elect Hayes was inaugurated publicly March 5, 1877, the legal day falling on Sunday, but "as a matter of precaution he took the oath of office in the red parlor of the White House, on Saturday evening March 3d at seven o'clock in the presence of General Grant and two or three others, Chief Justice Waite administering the oath." While there was no elaborate preparation for the day, still the pageant was in every respect worthy of admiration. The parade was made up of six divisions, military and civic organizations. The President-elect and his colleague Mr. Wheeler in company with their friends were driven to the White House about ten o'clock a. m. where they were received by General Grant. At the same time the procession was being formed under the direction of Chief Marshal Whipple. The parade arrived at the Capitol at 11.30 a. m.. At twelve o'clock noon President-elect Hayes, President Grant and Cabinet entered the Senate Chamber where Vice-President-elect Wheeler had been previously installed. The presidential party was shortly afterwards escorted to the east portico of the Capitol where the President-elect delivered his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which Chief Justice M. R. Waite administered the oath of office.

At 2.30 p. m. a sumptuous lunch was served in the family dining room of the White House in honor of its new incumbents. There was no public reception.

In the evening there was a great torch-light procession, and a reception to president Hayes in Willard's Hotel under the auspices of the Columbus Cadets.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

Ohio

1831-1881



RESIDENT-elect Garfield was inaugurated March 4, 1881. In the carriage seated with him in the first division of the procession were President Hayes, Senators Thurman and Bayard, followed by Vice-President-elect Arthur and Senator Pendleton. General W. T. Sherman was grand marshal. It was 12 o'clock noon when the Vice-President-elect was escorted into the Senate chamber, where in the presence of the foreign and state officials, judiciary, presidential party, etc., he was sworn in by Vice-President Wheeler, after which a second procession was formed to the eastern portico of the Capitol where the inaugural address was delivered. Chief Justice M. R. Waite administered the oath of office. On President Garfield's return to the White House, the whole procession passed in review before the President.

The inaugural ball in the evening was held in the unfinished Museum building of the Smithsonian Institution.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

New York

1830-1886

Vice-President Arthur was notified of the death of President Garfield on September 19, 1881, and was advised by the members of the Cabinet to take oath of office without delay. Accordingly at 2 o'clock p. m. on September 20th, Judge John R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, administered to him the prescribed oath at his residence in New York City. On Thursday, September 22d, President Arthur again took the oath of office in the Vice-President's room of the Capitol, Chief Justice Waite administering the same. Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes were present. His first official act was to proclaim Monday, September 26th, the day of President Garfield's funeral and burial, as a day of humiliation and mourning throughout the United States.



GROVER CLEVELAND

New York

1837



HE inauguration of Grover Cleveland on March 4, 1885, signaled the return of the Democracy to power, and was celebrated with great spirit, the procession and military display being large and imposing.

President-elect Cleveland and Vice-president-elect Hendricks were conducted to the White House about 10 o'clock a. m. by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, and were presented to President Arthur by Marshal McMichael. At 10.30 o'clock the President and President-elect left the White House. They were seated in an open carriage with Senators Sherman and Ransom. The second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect and Senator Hawley. The President's carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the Chief Marshal and his staff and a troop of U. S. cavalry at the head of the first division, followed by three other divisions of militia, political clubs and civic societies. Soon after 11 o'clock they began their march to the Capitol.

The presidential party was escorted into the Senate Chamber where Vice-President-elect Hendricks was sworn in by Senator Edmunds. Precisely at 12.30 p. m. the second procession was formed to the east portico of the Capitol where President-elect Cleveland delivered his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which Chief Justice M. R. Waite administered the oath of office.

The usual review of the procession by the President followed this ceremony. The inaugural ball in the evening was held in the court of the new Pension Office.

SECOND TERM

Inauguration took place March 4, 1893. The military display, interest in the inaugural ceremonies and attendance at the evening celebration were greatly in evidence. Chief Justice M. W. Fuller administered the oath of office.



BENJAMIN HARRISON

Indiana

1833

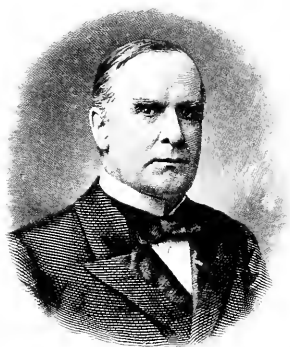


RAIN fell in torrents as the procession was formed on the morning of March 4, 1889, when General Harrison was inaugurated. Pennsylvania avenue presented a singular scene, "a heaving sea of shining umbrellas that seemed to form a continuous cover over the pavements." Those who took part in the parade numbered about 30,000. It was made up of five divisions, comprising the Regulars, Militia, veteran soldier organizations and civic associations. Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, was the chief marshal, his chiefs of divisions being Generals Hartranft, Foraker and Warren. The Seventieth Indiana, the President-elect's old regiment, served as an escort.

About 10 o'clock a. m. the presidential party left the White House to join the procession on Pennsylvania avenue. In an open carriage were seated President Cleveland, President-elect Harrison, Senators Hoar and Cockrell, followed by Vice-President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom. They reached the Capitol at 11.50 a. m. and were conducted to the Senate Chamber where the Vice-President-elect was installed by Senator Ingalls. At 12.35 p. m. General Harrison was ceremoniously escorted through the rotunda to the platform on the eastern central portico where the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, after which President Harrison delivered his inaugural address. On his return to the White House the procession was reviewed by the President.

The inaugural ball was held in the evening in the Pension building.

The venerable Ex-President Hamlin was in attendance at the inaugural ceremonies.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Ohio

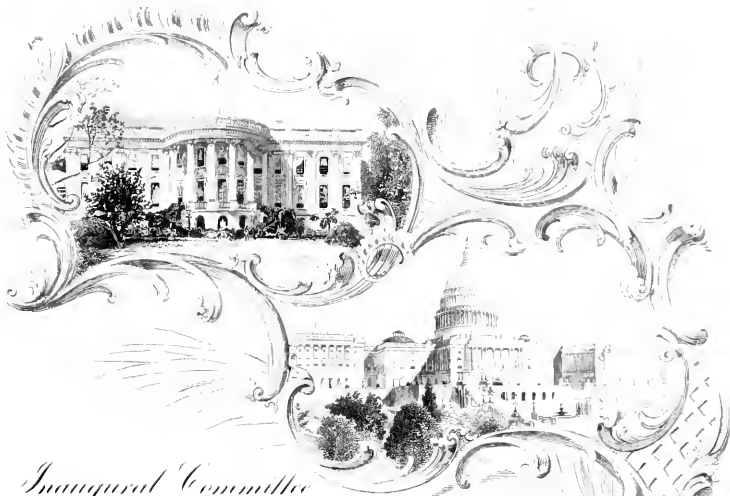
1843



O such display has been witnessed on any similar occasion in the past as on the celebration of the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4, 1897. The inaugural ceremony was a model of simplicity, and symbolized well the democracy of the Union. Party sentiment was absent to a greater degree than ever before. Features of the pageant were the perfect balance between its contrasting parts and the high order of skill in handling the military and civic divisions of the parade. General Horace Porter officiated as grand marshal. About 10.15 o'clock a. m. the President-elect and Vice-President-elect were escorted to the White House where they were received by President Cleveland. Shortly afterwards the presidential party was conducted from the Executive Mansion to the head of the first division of the procession which had been formed.

In an open carriage were seated President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley and Senators Sherman and Mitchell. Preceding as a personal escort was the Black Horse Troop of Cleveland, Ohio, and following came the one hundred veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. The specially mounted aids were the five Ex-Presidents' sons. About 12.20 p. m. President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the Senate Chamber where Vice-President-elect Hobart was sworn into office. Later President-elect McKinley was conducted to the east portico of the Capitol where he delivered his inaugural address after the oath of office had been administered by Chief Justice M. W. Fuller. The procession was reviewed by President McKinley from a stand in front of the White House on his return from the inaugural ceremonies.

At night the inaugural ball was held in the Pension building.



Inaugural Committee

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Theophilus C. Russell, Vice Chairman

George Townsend, 2nd Vice Chairman

E. Southard Parker, Treasurer

Harrison Livingston, Secretary

<i>Charles J. Bell</i>	<i>George C. Hamilton</i>	<i>Isidore Fink</i>
<i>James C. Bell</i>	<i>Justice John M. Harlan</i>	<i>Gen. E. M. Spear</i>
<i>James G. Burck</i>	<i>Gen. George W. Harris</i>	<i>E. J. Stillwagon</i>
<i>Gen. W. Bingham</i>	<i>Nelson Hutchins</i>	<i>Richard Tylister</i>
<i>J. B. Brown</i>	<i>Rufus Perkins</i>	<i>John W. Thompson</i>
<i>George W. Cook</i>	<i>J. H. Knauffmann</i>	<i>Thomas F. White</i>
<i>John F. Cook</i>	<i>William J. Fox</i>	<i>B. W. Warner</i>
<i>John B. Cotton</i>	<i>John B. Swine</i>	<i>W. J. Walter</i>
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